

2.2/69

$x^2 + kx + 25 = 0$ has only 1 solⁿ

1.1

1.4

2.1

2.2

2.5

3.1

$$x = \frac{-k \pm \sqrt{k^2 - 4(1)(25)}}{2(1)}$$

$$k^2 - 4(1)(25) = 0$$

$$k^2 - 100 = 0 \Rightarrow (k-10)(k+10) = 0$$

$$k^2 = 100$$

$$k = 10, -10$$

$$k = \pm 10$$

Factor $2x^2 - 5x + 3$

$$2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

1	6
2	3

5

mult $\rightarrow 3$ or 2

$$(2x - 3)(1x - 1)$$

multiply to give me
2 or 3

Finish the quadratic formula

$$\sqrt{1 \#}$$

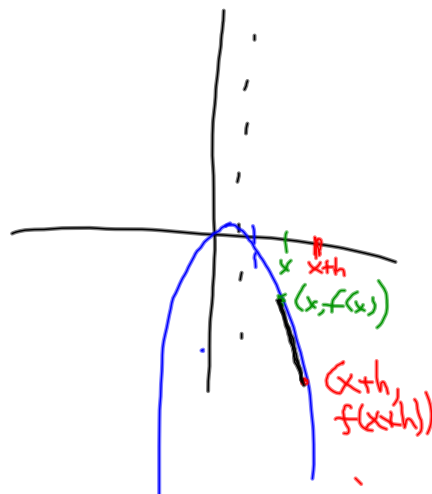
$$x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4(1)(2)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{+4 \pm \sqrt{16-8}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2}$$

3.1) 39) $f(x) = x - x^2$

$x(1-x)$
 $x=0, x=1$



$$m = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{(x+h) - x}$$

$f(x) = x - x^2$

$$= \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$f(x+h) = (x+h) - (x+h)^2$

$$= \frac{[(x+h) - (x+h)^2] - [x - x^2]}{h}$$

$(x+h)^2 =$
 $(x+h)(x+h)$
 $x^2 + \underline{hx} + \underline{hx} + h^2$
 $x^2 + 2hx + h^2$

$$= \frac{[(x+h) - (x^2 + 2hx + h^2)] - x + x^2}{h}$$

$$= \frac{x+h - x^2 - 2hx - h^2 - x + x^2}{h}$$

$$= \frac{-2hx + h - h^2}{h}$$

$$= \frac{h(-2x + 1 - h)}{h}$$

$$= -2x + 1 - h$$

CANCEL
common
FACTORS
Not
common
TERMS

3.1/41

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$f(4) = \sqrt{4}$$

$$f(4+5) = \sqrt{9} = \sqrt{4+5}$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h}$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x})}{h} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}{(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}$$

$$(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$$

$$x^2 - 2x - x + 2$$

$$(x^2 - 3x + 2)(x - 3)$$

$$x^3$$

$$-3x^2$$

$$-3x^2$$

$$+9x$$

$$+2x$$

$$-6$$

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x+1} > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 2x - 3 &= 0 \\ (x-3)(x+1) &= 0 \\ x &= -1, 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x+1 &= 0 \\ x &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = -1, 3$$

therefore

sign of
of original



$$\therefore x > 3$$

